





TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1835.

**NOTICE.**—A meeting of the Democratic County Committee, elected at Faneuil Hall, on the evening of the 21st inst., will be held for the purpose of organization, at CONCERT HALL, THIS EVENING, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock.

**WASHINGTON SOCIETY.**—A meeting of the government of the Washington Society, will be held at Concert Hall, to-morrow evening, the 22d inst., at 8 o'clock.

**U. S. Bank.**—The following are the important items in the monthly statement of the Bank for the first of this month:—

Loans on personal security,	31,371,174.72	
bank stock,	730,276.12	
other securities,	5,012,267.21	
	37,113,747.75	
Domestic Bills of Exchange,	22,926,468.98	
	60,100,216.71	
Baring, Brothers, & Co.	2,302,601.41	
Specie,	16,446,814.63	
Redemption of Public Debt,	579,833.40	
Treasurer of the United States,	710,744.40	
Public Officers,	1,173,071.73	
Individual Deposits,	9,372,204.44	
Circulation,	20,544,736.30	
Due from Banks,	2,036,291.34	
Due to State Banks,	6,023,344.63	
Notes of State Banks,	2,085,862.66	

At the four principal Branches—Philadelphia, Boston, New York and Baltimore:—

Loans on Personal security,	3,683,886.53	1,663,569.96	5,634,363.59	1,219,594.76
Bank Stock,	138,905.33	33,160.00	90,550.00	90,543.92
Other Securities,	3,684,545.70	14,200.00	638,184.68	50,200.00
	7,467,237.61	1,710,959.96	6,363,098.27	1,360,138.68
Dom. Bills Ex.,	1,434,330.70	1,814,239.39	2,212,505.26	106,964.61
	8,901,568.31	3,525,199.35	8,575,603.53	1,467,103.19
Due from State banks,	417,661.30	259,293.00	296,131.27	124,056.31
Due to State banks,	1,523,944.88	178,725.06	1,310,274.07	145,553.28

**Wool Growers look out.**—We are informed that certain manufacturers made up a purse some time since, and have sent an agent to Europe to purchase and import two hundred thousand pounds of wool, which they intend to sell, even at a loss, for the purpose of depressing the price of wool at the coming season of the new clip. This is the fatherly love the American system gentry have for the wool growers. We give this timely information, that the farmers may guard against the contrivances of the great corporations.

**Terrible Distress, in consequence of the removal of the Deposites.**—“The spring business,” says a Louisville, Kentucky, paper, “has opened in this city with more than ordinary animation, and we take pleasure in stating that the supply of merchandise will equal the demand. Several heavy wholesale dealers in dry goods have recently commenced business here, and there has been an unusual increase in the number of our wholesale grocery merchants. In addition to this, all, or nearly all our established houses have displayed their wonted enterprise—and, looking to the increasing demands of the country, have made more general and extensive importations than were ever made in any previous season.”

**National Convention.**—Conventions were held in the several Senatorial Districts in New Hampshire on Wednesday last, to elect Delegates to the Republican National Convention. In the four districts heard from Messrs Joseph M. Harper, Isaac F. Williams, Jeremiah Elkins, Ira A. Eastman, Charles G. Atherton, John H. Steele, John H. Fuller, and Jesse Root, were elected.

An effort will be made in the next Connecticut Legislature to two-third the partizan Judges of the Superior Court, appointed by the federal Legislature a year ago. The Times recommends an amendment of the Constitution of the State limiting the term of Judicial offices to a period not exceeding three, or at the farthest, five years.

**Trouble.**—The Yeoman's Gazette says, “it begins to be believed in Boston that Lieut. Governor Armstrong has agreed to stand as candidate for the office of Governor against Mr. Everett. As we said last week, considering the mode of operations in the west, there is every reason to believe this to be true.”

**The Norwich (Ct.) Republican,** which had been for several years an efficient supporter of democratic principles, was bought up by the federalists just previous to the late election. They could buy the paper without trouble, but it was another thing when they came to bargain for the votes of its subscribers.

**The Berkshire Courier** states that William P. Walker, declines accepting the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, with which he has lately been honored.—*Merc.*

**Whig “honors”** seem to go a begging. Perhaps Mr. Walker considers himself admonished by the result of the Connecticut election, and thinks it prudent to “let well alone” and keep out of the way of defeat.

**A Whig paper** says “drowning men will catch at straws.” True enough—but the Whigs find it extremely difficult to find even straws to catch at, although their heads are but half above water.

We resume the publication of the trial of Matthias for the murder of Mr. Pierson, omitting that portion of the evidence given before a jury empanelled to try the question of the prisoner's sanity, which jury having rendered a verdict that he is a man of sane mind, the Court ordered his trial for the murder to proceed. We copy from the Journal of Commerce.

**An insurrection of the slaves at Bahia** took place on the 25th of January last, which would have proved a very serious affair, but for the Police having obtained information a few hours previous, which enabled them to put the garrison on the alert. About 150 of the negroes were killed, and upwards of 100 taken prisoners.

**Complimentary.**—The Providence Patriot says that Constables are “the most despicable set of beings that ever polluted the face of the earth.” We should not be surprised if old Reid should leave for Providence, this morning.

**The Editor of the Citizens' Press** says the only comfort he really enjoys is “an evening at home, with the one who has entered the pilgrimage of life with us, and a good book—then ‘Away with care!’”

**A good move.**—In view of the importance of the approaching Presidential Election, and to assist in the distribution of correct political information among the people in a cheap form, the editors of the Globe have issued the subjoined Prospectus of an extra Globe.—Added to the ability with which the Globe will be conducted, its situation at the seat of Government, where most of the plans and intrigues of the opposition are decided upon, will enable its editors to keep their subscribers correctly informed of the state of parties and of the means devised to defraud the people of their rights.—The conduct of the Bank indicates a determination to make another desperate effort in the political field—and in the “signs of the times” are to be credited, the coming Presidential contest will be marked by “bargains and corruption” on the part of the opposition to an extent never equalled even in the decision of the election of 1828, where offices were sold and supporters bought with bare-faced impunity. In a recent article upon the subject, the Globe says—

“The intrigues of the last session of Congress opened up new prospects to the Bank. The cashier of the Bank (Mr. Jaudon, the son-in-law of Judge White) spent some weeks towards the close of the session in this city, and obtained a full view of all the arrangements of the opposition. He ascertained (the facts were notorious in the circle in which he moved) that his father-in-law, Judge White, who has hitherto been a steadfast enemy of the Bank, would consent to become a candidate, to draw off all the Republicans of the South, whom sectional feelings might influence in his favor, and array them, together with the original opposition to the Administration, against the Democratic National nomination, although obtained through a general convention of the Delegates of the Republican party, in conformity to the wishes of the majority of the Democracy of the South as well as the North. He ascertained that Mr. Calhoun, who introduced the bill to recharter the Bank for twelve years, would cordially co-operate in pressing Judge White in the South—and that Mr. Bell, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a friend to a National Bank in principle, and recently placed under peculiar obligations to the present Bank, was devoted to the same object. He ascertained that Mr. Leigh, who was for the Bank of the United States, in the alternative, and who does not believe that a national currency can be supplied without one, was prepared to waive his pretensions, and give his strength, in aid of Judge White, to sever Virginia, in the election, from the Republican cause. He ascertained that Senator Mangum, one of the Bank's White-washing Committee, since nominated on the White Ticket as Vice President, together with Messrs Moore, Black, and Poindexter, and every representative who had been elected by the democracy of those States, but subsequently rendered disaffected through the influence of the Bank, had tendered their support to Judge White, and that the remainder of their personal weight in the party with which they were once united, would go with that of Judge White—would become thoroughly identified with the opposition of all complexions in the South, and that the whole would, in the end, in all likelihood, be as entirely at the disposal of the Bank as the Southern opposition had been during the panic-session. Mr. Jaudon also ascertained, we have no doubt, that his private intercourse with Judge White, (before the irrevocable written pledge was published) that he had committed himself absolutely to even the privilege of withdrawing his name from the canvass, although in his own opinion, subsequent events should render it proper. In this state of things, the managers of the Bank have felt themselves well warranted in renewing the struggle for a charter, which they consider attainable within the two years given to wind up the business of the present Bank, if they shall succeed in carrying the election of a President favorable to their views. In this hope they have run out their line of discounts nearly fifteen millions of dollars in five months, and resumed their experiments upon public opinion, by throwing out from their retained presses their extra publications. As an instance, we would point to the recent issue of Mr. Tyler's voluminous ‘White-washing Report’—extra editions of which have been poured forth from the press of the National Gazette and from that of the National Intelligencer. And as a further evidence of the design, we state on sure information, that they are making large loans on stocks for terms extending two years beyond the expiration of their charter. They do this with the view of keeping their capital out at interest, while waiting on political events, in the hope of regaining a charter, and they make the loans now, because, after the 3d of March next, the power to lend under the present charter, ceases. The effect of all these operations, is seen in the sudden rise of the stock of the institution.”

We trust that the Democratic party in every State in the Union will take measures to secure an extensive circulation for the Extra Globe, calculated, as we have no doubt it will be, to render efficient aid to the cause of Democracy and Equal Rights. The low price at which it is afforded places it within the reach of every individual, and it should be the business of political committees in every State and District, to extend the circulation by their recommendation and influence. If the machinations of the Federal leaders should succeed in the coming election, the principles adopted by the present administration upon its coming into power, and thus far successfully sustained would be at once repudiated for those Hartford Convention doctrines which have always received the love and reverence of the modern Whigs. We know of no better way of securing the rights of the people, than by the circulation of correct political information—and we confidently recommend the Extra Globe to our friends as a publication which will be every way calculated to secure so desirable an end. We annex its Prospectus:—

The undersigned propose to issue the first number of a new series of the Extra Globe, on Monday, the 25th of May next, and to publish it weekly for six months, making twenty-six numbers; the last to contain an Index to the whole. It will be printed upon fine double-royal paper, made up in quarto form, like the Extra and Congressional Globes published by us last year. The 26 numbers will make 416 royal quarto pages.

It will contain the principal original articles of the Daily and Semi-Weekly Globes—foreign and domestic News—notice of the public meetings—the elections, and public proceedings in every State in the Union, in relation to the canvass for the next Presidency—a contest which the indications of the present year will go far to decide.

The first number will contain the Proceedings of the Democratic National Convention, to be held at Baltimore on the 20th of next month. An excellent Reporter has already been engaged to report the proceedings of the Convention, and the Speeches which may be made on the occasion.

Subscribers should forward their names in time to reach us before the 25th May.

**Terms.**—One dollar per copy, in advance. Eleven copies will be furnished for ten dollars; twenty-two copies for twenty dollars, and so on in proportion. No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it. BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, April 10th, 1835.

**“Reduced Incomes.”**—The new scheme of church reform in England “reduces” the incomes of certain church dignitaries to the following scanty pittance: the archbishop of Canterbury \$50,000 a year; the archbishop of York, \$40,000; and each of the bishops \$20,000 a year!—*N. Y. Sun*

## POLICE COURT.

**James Madden,** a deputy charcoal pedlar, pleaded not guilty to Watchman Glover's complaint against him for being a common drunkard. Mr. Glover stated that Madden was the lessee of a miserable hovel in the rear of George street, in which there was rioting and fighting regularly every night, and that last night Madden was just drunk enough to be mad and furious. The breach made in Jimmy's character, by Glover, was followed up by another watchman, who swore that he got drunk four times a week, and beat his wife as often, and that he had to fly to her assistance on Sunday night, when he was arrested.

**Mag.**—Well, Madden, what have you to say to this?

**Madden.**—Why that I never got drunk in my life, as these three gentlemen can testify.

**Mag.**—Where are the gentlemen, and what are their names?

**Madden.**—Patrick Fitzpatrick come up here and testify that ye never saw me drunk.

**Mag.**—Patrick Fitzpatrick, what do you know about this man's habits, and where do you come from—you look a great deal worse than he does.

**Fitzpatrick.**—Plaze yer honor, since I'd be come out of the House of Correction, where the court sent me, though I was innocent—I'd be living with this gentleman, paying fifty cents for the privilege of a bed, and buying me own provisions; and on Sunday getting something extra, such as a shin of bafe, and a sprinkling of rice, wid some salt, and the like—

**Mag.**—Well, you have told us all about yourself—now, what do you know of Madden?

**Fitzpatrick.**—It's nothing I know, saving that the whiles I'd be living with him, it's not a finger that I ever knew him to lift at his wife, nor never saw him drunk.

**Magis.**—When do you call a man drunk?

**Fitzpatrick.**—I call a man about drunk when he cant walk.

**Magis.**—You may step down—let the next witness take the stand.

**2d Witness.**—I would be with Jim all day yesterday—and saw him drink nothing but a cup of tay.

**Magis.**—There was no rum in it, was there?

**Witness** [hesitating]—I cant swear it was rum that he pit into it.

**Magis.**—Madden, the testimony of the watchmen respecting your house is irrefragably confirmed by the appearance of your own witnesses; and your friend Fitzpatrick's definition of drunkenness is altogether too liberal to render his evidence of any advantage to you. I shall sentence you to the house of correction for three months.

**Had Fitzpatrick,** in apportioning his domestic expenses, included an appropriation for a washerwoman's bill in the list of his luxuries, it might have proved a saving to Madden of one month's imprisonment. In fact as they all stood up in a row, Madden, as to personal decency, looked like an angel of light, amidst spirits of darkness; and he seemed to be condemned not so much for his crimes as for the company he kept.

**Temptation, Theft and Sensibility.**—One night last January, Mr. Wm. Hammel, a boarder at Wildes', before committing himself to his pillow, carefully reviewed his diamond brooch, and the variously printed shirt-bosom, and as carelessly laid it on his dressing table; and the next morning its sparkling beauty kindled an ardent desire in the bosom, of Leonard Davis, to be possessed of the brilliant gem. The rest of the story may be soon told—The unconscious owner lay unwrapped in imitation death—and neither gnome nor fairy was at his ear to warn him of the danger of his diamond from Davis's dishonest designs, and when

“Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,” had done its kindly office for him, he awoke, and, behold, the jewel of his shirt had vanished! The loss of the pin was as silently noted, as it was silently taken; but as Davis' homestead was in Lowell, though he lived as a servant at Wildes', a hint was given to the jewellers in that town; but without any effect till last week, when the prisoner's wife offered it for sale to one of them. Davis confessed the robbery, but sighed and sobbed bitterly, and baring his face in handkerchief, never once exhibited it during the examination.—Committed for trial.

**Copper Cards.**—We have received a communication denouncing in strong terms the circulation of “copper cards” for cents. It is said, that in addition to the advantage the issuers derive from them as novel advertisements of their business, they are not intrinsically worth, nor do they actually cost more than, one-half a cent each; and consequently a clear profit of one hundred per cent. accrues to the dealer that issues them. The writer avers, that one dealer paid off an individual, who had done some work for him, entirely in this spurious copper, and that a large quantity is now in the process of manufacturing. It should be borne in mind, that both the tendering and receiving of them, as coin, subjects the parties to a penalty, according the United States laws.

**Night Watching.**—The Editor of the U. S. (Philadelphia) Gazette, tells capital stories. He gave an account in his paper the other day of the repeated and mysterious robbery of a Mr. David's oyster cellar in that city—here is the last end of it:—

“A thought occurred to Mr. David which seemed likely to lead to an elucidation of the matter. He asked a watchman to go with him and spend the night in the cellar. This they did, watching carefully for the ingress of any form—when about daylight a small head was seen poking through a broken pane of glass at the back part of the cellar, and shortly a small boy dropped upon the floor, and proceeded to make short work with the come-atables of the place. He had left at the broken window a companion whose dimensions did not allow of a squeeze through such a small aperture, or at least he could not trust to its capacity to return after eating. This one, finding the little fellow was taking the cream of the prize, remonstrated against the proceeding. ‘Stop that,’ said he, ‘the stewed ones are mine this morning.’ Just then the men in ambush rushed out, seized the little fellow, but the great rogue, as is generally the case, contrived to escape. The lad was handed over to the Mayor, who has probably before this time sent him where he will learn better manners than to eat all the stewed oysters.”

**Lord Brougham,** by the bold and eloquent style with which he has again launched into the political arena, promises to prove to the dastardly harpies that pounced upon him when they thought him down, that he is too great a giant for animals of their kidney.

**“Bessy Bell and Mary Gray.”**—These two beautiful women were kinsfolk, and so strictly united in friendship that even personal jealousy could not interrupt their union. They were visited by a handsome and agreeable young man, who was acceptable to them both, he was unable to make a choice between them.—While this singular situation of the three persons of the tale continued, the breaking out of the plague forced the two ladies to take refuge in the beautiful valley of Lynedoch, where they built themselves a bower, in order to avoid human intercourse and the danger of infection. The lover was not included in their renunciation of society. He visited their retirement, brought with him the fatal disease, and unable to return to Perth, which was his usual residence, was nursed by the fair friends with all the tenderness of affection. He died, however, having first communicated the infection to his lovely attendants. They followed him to the grave, lovingly in their lives, and undivided in their death. Their burial place is in the vicinity of Lord Lynedoch's mansion and prolongs the memory of female friendship, which even rivalry could not dissolve. Two stanzas of the original ballad alone survive:—

“Bessy Bell and Mary Gray  
They were two bonnie lasses:  
They digged a bower in yon burn-brace,  
And strekit it ower wi' rushes.

They wadna rest in Methven kirk,  
Among their gentle kin;  
But they wad lie in Dednoch brace,  
To beek against the sun.”

**Chinese Proclamation.**—The following is a proclamation of one of the Emperors of China, when he arrived at the age of three score and ten:—

“I will, that one child or relation of every man aged 70, be exempted from road work and military service, in order that an old man may always have somebody to wait upon him. I give to every man aged 80, one piece of silk, a pound of cotton, ten bushels of rice, and ten pounds of meat. The old men from eighty to one hundred must receive the double of this; but those of one hundred I must be acquainted with myself, and scatter upon them with my own hands, the blessings I intend them.”

The late Col. Talmadge, of Litchfield, Conn., was born at Brookhaven, Long Island, in the State of New York, and was a distinguished officer of dragoons in the American revolution. He was in most of the battles of the north, and was much in the confidence of General Washington. He escorted Andre to the gallows, and was deeply interested in the chivalrous character of that unfortunate officer. For many years antecedent to his death, he lived as an estimable private citizen, beautifully illustrating the practical republicanism of our happy institutions.—*N. Y. Star.*

**Whaleman Burnt at Sea.**—In the brig Alexander, arrived last night from Trinidad, Cuba, came passengers Capt. E. C. Joy and mate, late of the whale ship Lydia, of Nantucket, which was destroyed by fire in the Pacific Ocean on 31st of January last, in lat. 4 18 S., lon. 84 20. All the crew were saved in their boats, and picked up by the bark Washington, and taken to Payta, whence Capt Joy and his mate crossed the Isthmus of Darien, took passage to Jamaica, and thence to Trinidad.—*Trans.*

**Fire in Hingham.**—The elegant mansion house of the late Dr. Ezekiel Hersey, occupied by the widow of the late Hon. Shearjashub Bourne, was entirely destroyed by fire about 9 o'clock last evening. There was no insurance on the house. Furniture principally saved.—*Ibid.*

The three prisoners who lately made their escape from the jail in Portland, after an assault on the keeper, whom they overpowered, have, as we learn from the Courier, been tried before the Supreme Court. The following were the allegations set forth in the indictment: first, with having made an assault with intent to commit murder upon the person of Mr. Bayley the keeper of the jail—2d, upon Mr. Prescott, Bayley's assistant—3d, with having made unlawful resistance to the jailer in the discharge of his duty. The jury returned a general verdict of guilty.—*Merc. Jour.*

**Stage Accident.**—One of the Providence stages was upset yesterday (Sunday) P. M. on the Neck, by the breaking of an axle-tree. Providentially, none of the passengers, (9 in number) were injured, but were able to come into the city as soon as another stage was obtained.

The Newport Mercury states that Capt. William Coody, of the Revenue Cutter Vigilant, has been dismissed from the revenue service, in consequence of charges preferred against him by the officers of the Cutter.

**A Cow Story.**—The Pawtucket Chronicle noticing the story of a cow which had forty-one calves at one birth, says—  
“This must have been the same cow that was covered up under a snow bank all winter, and lived during that time by sucking its own milk—having gained 75 pounds of flesh—and finally obtained the premium at the Brighton Cattle show for being the sleekest critter ever seen in this ere parts.”

**Dog Law.**—In Morristown, New Jersey, the tax for a single dog is 50 cents, and five dollars each for every dog over one owned by the same individual. To evade the \$5 tax, the man who owns half a dozen curs will, for the time being, give them to his children and neighbors, who are only required to pay the smaller tax of 50 cents.

The Legislature of Louisiana adjourned *sine die* on the 2d inst. Previous to their adjournment, a message was received from Governor White, sending back the bill, called the Revenue Bill, for the purpose of taxing passengers for the support of the Charity Hospital. A substitute for this bill was immediately passed by both houses, said to be more congenial to American feelings and principles.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The petition against the election of O'Connell and Ruthven is to be heard in parliament, March 19, and 500 witnesses are to be summoned from Dublin. It will be an amusing spectacle, and rather an expensive one. Counsellor Phillips is engaged, among others, for the petitioners.

Not a single orange, it is said, will this year come from St. Augustine—most of the trees have suffered so much from the severe winter. Of the lemons and limes, not a tree is left. Whole loss estimated at \$800,000.

A poor girl at London, aged 27, was driven to madness, and finally cut her throat, in consequence of being taunted by her neighbors with the melancholy fate of her mother, who hung herself a few months before.

The London Morning Chronicle says Mrs. Fanny Butler's work “has created a great sensation among our trans-atlantic brethren.”

Goods now arrive by the Pennsylvania canals and Rail Roads in ten days from Philadelphia to Louisville on the Ohio.

**The entering wedge.**—Mr. Ewart, of Liverpool, will bring before parliament a law to create peers for life only.

A knitting machine has been invented by a Pennsylvania farmer, which is highly spoken of.

**NOTICE.**—Those individuals who wish to sign the Constitution of the American Charitable Society, may have an opportunity by calling at Mr. PFAFF'S house, No 722 Washington st.—not 162, as erroneously stated in a former notice.

**JOB PRINTING, OF EVERY VARIETY, NEATLY QUICKLY, AND CHEAPLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.**

**PENSION BLANKS.**—Blank POWERS OF ATTORNEY for Revolutionary Pensioners under the act of 1832 may be had at this office.

**Mr Knowles** had a good house at his Benefit last evening—one of whom appeared gratified with the evening's entertainment. His Ode was spoken by Mrs. Barrett in a very happy manner, and was received with great applause. Mr Knowles will appear this evening, for the benefit of Miss Wheatly, when his friends must prepare to bid him farewell.

**Virginia Election.**—The news from Virginia is of a very agreeable character—Buckingham, Caroline, Lunenburg, Campbell, Rappahannock, Stafford, and Chesterfield have gone for us.

## MARRIED.

In this city, Monday evening, by the Rev Mr. Barrett, William Woodbury of Woburn, to Catherine S. Farmer, daughter of the late Jesse Farmer, of this city.

In this city, on Sunday morning, by Rev Mr. Stow, Wm P. Phelps to Maria A. Harris.

By Rev Mr. Streeter, James G. Baker, of New York, to Mary Eliza B., daughter of Capt. Winthrop Knights, of this city.

In Brighton, by Rev Mr. Austin, George Spahrhawk to Mary S. Jackson.

In Union Me, on the 5th inst., by the Rev Mr. Irish, Asa Morse to Eliza Jane, daughter of Benjamin Litchfield.

## DIED.

In this city, Monday morning, Cecilia, daughter of Frederick Eberle, 4 years and 9 months.

In Quincy, on Sunday last, Eliza, daughter of Orin and Eliza Frye, 2 years and 5 mos.

Near Logansport, Indiana, Feb. 28, killed by an Indian, Capt. Flower.

## IMPORTATIONS.

RIO GRANDE.—Bark Nautilus—9124 ox and cow hides—73 horse do—12,208 ox horns—5333 bladders marrow—12 hales hair—56 do wool—1 do sheep skins.

TRINIDAD.—Brig Alexander—837 boxes, 50 hhds sugar—3 hhds molasses—19 bbls noye.

## SHIP-NEWS.—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON.—APRIL 20, 1835.

## ARRIVED.

Ship Equator, Crowell, New Orleans. Spoke 10th inst, off Cape Florida, ship Hercules, N Orleans for Boston.

Bark Chief, Eldridge, Charleston.

Brig Alexander, Pendleton, Trinidad 28th ult. Left brig Ja, coh, Edly, Boston, N. York, 3d inst.

Brig Boston, Smith, New York.

Brig Belisarius, Davis, Baltimore.

Brig Acorn, House, Philadelphia.

Brig Abigail, Fogg, New York.

Brig Hope, Kenney, Yarmouth.

Sch Morning Star, New York, Norfolk.

Sch Pilot, Felch, Philadelphia.

Sch Phebe Baxter, Baxter, Philadelphia.

Sch Fornax, Elwell, Philadelphia.

Sch Western Trader, Crowell, Hudson.

Sch Wm Seymour, Revere, Albany.

Sch Benj Bigelow, Wells, Albany.

Sch Albany Packet, Revere, Albany.

Sch Samuel, Baker, New York.

Sch Sally & Betsey, Crowell, New York.

Sch Rowena, Lovell, New York.

Sch Oscar, Baker, New York.

Sch Eagle, Hallett, New York.

Sch Leaper, Crowell, New York.

Sch Orion, Sears, New York.

Sch Ciero, Nickerson, New York.

Sch Gladi, Godfrey, New York.

Sch Reside, Linnell, New York.







